

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1-42 have been canceled.

43. (Currently Amended) A wind turbine lightning protection means, said means comprising means for conducting an electrical current induced by a lightning, said means capable of conducting the electrical current from blades of the wind turbine, and said means comprising electrical conductor means passing along the base of the blades, through the hub and to a stationary part of the wind turbine by leading the electric conductor means past a flange for mounting the hub to a main shaft of the wind turbine, said stationary part of the wind turbine being stationary in relation to the mounting flange during operation of the wind turbine, and where leading of the electrically conducting means past the mounting flange is established by one of the following means: ~~Fastening~~fastening means provided in or attached to the circumference of the mounting flange for fastening the electrically conducting means to the circumference of the mounting flange, or through-going holes in the mounting flange for passing the electrically conducting means through the mounting flange.

44. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 43, said electrical conductor means leading past the mounting flange electrically insulated from the mounting flange.

45. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 43, where leading of the electrical conductor means past the mounting flange are provided by leading the electrical conductor means past the circumference of the mounting flange.

46. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 45, where electrical insulation is provided between the electrical conductor means and the circumference of the mounting flange.

47. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 43, where leading of the electrical conductor means past the mounting flange are provided by leading the electrical conductor means through the mounting flange.

48. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 47, where electrical insulation is provided between the electrical conductor means and holes in the mounting flange.

49. (Currently Amended) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 43, where the ~~electrically~~electrical conductor means comprises an annular member provided around the main shaft of the wind turbine, and said annular member being electrically insulated from the mounting flange and from the main shaft.

50. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 49, where the annular member is attached to the mounting flange, thus rotating with the mounting flange, the main shaft and the hub during operation of the wind turbine, and where slip means are provided between the annular member and the stationary part of the wind turbine, said slip means conducting the electrical current from the annular member to the stationary part.

51. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 50, where the slip means are a number of metal brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, when the mounting flange is rotating during operation of the wind turbine.

52. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 51, where the slip means being a number of metal brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, is secured to the stationary part of the wind turbine.

53. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 50, where the slip means are a number of carbon brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the member, when the mounting flange is rotating during operation of the wind turbine.

54. (Currently Amended) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 53, where the slip means being a number of carbon brushes abutting the annular member ~~and~~ and sliding along the annular member, is secured to the stationary part of the wind turbine.

55. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 50, where the slip means are a number of spatial gaps, said gaps constituting spark gaps for the electrical current to pass in the form of sparks from the annular member.

56. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 55, where the slip means being a number of gaps is established between the annular member and a number of lightning current receptors, said receptors being is secured to the stationary part of the wind turbine.

57. (Currently Amended) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 50, where the receptors is constituted by a pointed end neighboring a surface of the annular member substantially lying in a plane perpendicular to a rotating axis of the main ~~shaft~~, shaft.

58. (Currently Amended) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claims 55, where the receptors is constituted by a pointed end neighboring an inner circumference of the annular member, said circumference surrounding the rotating axis of the main ~~shaft~~, shaft.

59. (Currently Amended) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 55, where the receptors is constituted by a pointed end neighboring an outer circumference of the annular member, said circumference surrounding the rotating axis of the main ~~shaft~~, shaft.

60. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 56, where a radial distance in relation to the rotating axis of the main shaft between the annular member and the pointed end of each of the lightning current receptors is smaller than an axial distance in relation to the rotating axis of the main shaft between the annular member and the remainder of each of the lightning current receptors.

61. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 56, where an axial distance in relation to the rotating axis of the main shaft between the annular member and the pointed end of each of the lightning current receptors is smaller than a radial distance in relation to the rotating axis of the main shaft between the annular member and the remainder of each of the lightning current receptors.

62. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 61 , where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is cylindrically shaped with the pointed end of the cylindrical shape being directed towards the annular member.

63. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 56, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is conically shaped with the pointed end of the conical shape being directed towards the annular member.

64. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 56, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is frusto-conically shaped with the pointed end of the frusto-conical shape being directed towards the annular member.

65. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 56, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is pyramidally shaped with the pointed end of the pyramidal shape being directed towards the annular member.

66. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 56, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is triangularly shaped with the pointed end of the triangular shape being directed towards the annular member.

67. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 56, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is shaped like a fork with a number of prongs with the pointed end of the number of prongs being directed towards the annular member.

68. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 49, where the annular member is attached to the stationary part of the wind turbine, thus not rotating with the mounting flange, the main shaft and the hub during operation of the wind turbine, and where slip means are provided between the annular member and the mounting flange, said slip means conducting the electrical current from the mounting flange to the annular member.

69. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 68, where the slip means are a number of metal brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, when the mounting flange is rotating during operation of the wind turbine.

70. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 68, where the slip means being a number of metal brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, is secured to the mounting flange.

71. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 69, where the slip means being a number of metal brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, is secured to the mounting flange.

72. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 68, where the slip means are a number of carbon brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the member, when the mounting flange is rotating during operation of the wind turbine.

73. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 72, where the slip means being a number of carbon brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, is secured to the mounting flange.

74. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 68, where the slip means are a number of spatial gaps, said gaps constituting spark gaps for the electrical current to pass in the form of sparks from the annular member.

75. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 74, where the slip means being a number of gaps is established between the annular member and a number of lightning current receptors, said receptors being secured to the mounting flange.

76. (Currently Amended) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where the receptors is constituted by a pointed end neighboring a surface of the annular member substantially lying in a plane perpendicular to a rotating axis of the main ~~shaft~~,shaft.

77. (Currently Amended) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where the receptors is constituted by a pointed end neighboring an inner circumference of the annular member, said circumference surrounding the rotating axis of the main ~~shaft~~,shaft.

78. (Currently Amended) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where the receptors is constituted by a pointed end neighboring an outer circumference of the annular member, said circumference surrounding the rotating axis of the main ~~shaft~~,shaft.

79. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where a radial distance in relation to the rotating axis of the main shaft between the annular member and the pointed end of each of the lightning current receptors is smaller than an axial distance in relation to the rotating axis of the main shaft between the annular member and the remainder of each of the lightning current receptors.

80. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where an axial distance in relation to the rotating axis of the main shaft between the annular member and the pointed end of each of the lightning current receptors is smaller than a radial distance in relation to the rotating axis of the main shaft between the annular member and the remainder of each of the lightning current receptors.

81. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is cylindrically shaped with the pointed end of the cylindrical shape being directed towards the annular member.

82. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is conically shaped with the pointed end of the conical shape being directed towards the annular member.

83. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is frusto-conically shaped with the pointed end of the frusto-conical shape being directed towards the annular member.

84. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is pyramidally shaped with the pointed end of the pyramidal shape being directed towards the annular member.

85. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is triangularly shaped with the pointed end of the triangular shape being directed towards the annular member.

86. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection system according to claim 74, where the pointed tip of the lightning current receptor is shaped like a fork with a number of prongs with the pointed end of the number of prongs being directed towards the annular member.

87. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 74, where the annular member is attached to the stationary part of the wind turbine, thus not rotating with the mounting flange, the main shaft and the hub during operation of the wind turbine, and where slip means are provided between the annular member and the mounting flange, said slip means conducting any static electricity, being formed apart from the electrical current of the lightning, from the mounting flange to the annular member.

88. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 87, where the slip means are a number of metal brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, when the mounting flange is rotating during operation of the wind turbine.

89. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 88, where the slip means being a number of metal brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, is secured to the stationary part of the wind turbine.

90. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 89, where the slip means being a number of metal brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, is secured to the mounting flange.

91. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 88, where the slip means are a number of carbon brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the member, when the mounting flange is rotating during operation of the wind turbine.

92. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 88, where the slip means being a number of carbon brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, is secured to the stationary part of the wind turbine.

93. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 92, where the slip means being a number of carbon brushes abutting the annular member and sliding along the annular member, is secured to the mounting flange.

94. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 88, where the slip means are a number of spatial gaps, said gaps constituting spark gaps for the static electricity to pass in the form of sparks from the annular member.

95. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 88, where the slip means being a number of gaps is established between the annular member and a number of static discharge units, said units being is secured to the stationary part of the wind turbine.

96. (Previously Presented) A wind turbine lightning protection means according to claim 88, where the slip means being a number of gaps is established between the annular member and a number of static discharge units, said units being secured to the mounting flange.

97. (Previously Presented) Method for conducting electrical current induced by lightning from the blades of a wind turbine to a stationary part of the wind turbine in relation to a mounting flange of the wind turbine, said method comprising passing the electrical current along electrical

conductors and past the mounting flange from a front side of the mounting flange to a rear side of the mounting flange and past the circumference of the mounting flange.

98. (Previously Presented) Method for conducting electrical current induced by lightning from the blades of a wind turbine to a stationary part of the wind turbine in relation to a mounting flange of the wind turbine, said method comprising passing the electrical current along electrical conductors through the mounting flange from a front side of the mounting flange to a rear side of the mounting flange.

99. (Currently Amended) Use of a mounting flange for mounting the hub to a main shaft of a wind turbine for conducting electrical current, induced by a lightning, along electrical conductors extending from the blades of the wind turbine through the hub, where the mounting flange comprises fastening means provided in or attached to the circumference of the mounted flange for fastening the electrically conducting means to the circumference of the mounting flange, or through-going holes for passing the electrically conducting means through, and an annular member or number of static discharge units connected to the electrical conductors and for discharging the electric current to a stationary part of the wind turbine.